

## Cheswa the Cultural Liason

August 3, 2001



I'm Cheswa.

*Cheswa, welcome!*

I am a member of the crew who contacted this man and another. The contact took place for a specific reason. It was not an accident that such a person of that profession was chosen. What was an accident, from our point of view, meaning it wasn't intended, was that this man would become dazzled by one of our crew members.

So let me say why this man was originally contacted. Different cultures from other planets have come to Earth from time to time, where we have, as we consider it, relatives. There's some connection between Andromeda and Earth, and I'm not going to go into it. You can use references to your previous material here. [See *The Explorer Race*, chapter 6, "An Andromedan Perspective on the Earth Experiment."] But as a result, from time to time these different cultures, ours being one, will send either scientific or cultural expeditions to your planet. This was a combination. The person, the man . . .

*Professor Hernandez is what he is called by the book's authors. It is not his real name.*

Yes, let's call him the professor. He was dazzled by, was involved with the cultural aspect [Leia], whereas my job had more to do with being a liaison between the science people on the ship and the professor.

### **Three Contacts: The Teacher, the Artist and the Professor**

What is not so well-known in this case is that almost every time this man was contacted, either physically or telepathically or in other ways, another person—and sometimes two other people—on Earth was contacted at the same time. It was always understood that there was a risk that this man's revelations, as well as other developments in the contact, could create a problem for him as well as possibly defeat the purpose, from our point of view, of the contact. The other individuals on Earth who were contacted . . . one was a person who represents the Earth's cultural community, and the other was a person who I would say represents somewhat of both worlds. The first person I mentioned is a member of the art community—an artist, a painter, an occasional sculptor, who can do pictures. The second person is a teacher who teaches science in another country, but as is not atypical with teachers, also teaches religion and politics and works with students in their physical training—not unexpected. As you might gather, this is a high school teacher.

The connections with these individuals were considered what you call a backup. In case it did not work out with the professor, these individuals would also receive the information, the contact, the connection, and would be able to act on it. The advantage also with these individuals is that they are living in freer societies. By freer, I mean that their responsibilities are very specific in their work, but outside the boundaries of their work, the political and religious environment is more free. I don't know if the professor ever knew that these contacts were going on at the same time with these other individuals. He might have been told by Leia.

Now, the professor wanted to talk to Leia because she was the cultural representative and the person who acquires as well as disseminates culture in these contact situations. And of course, she is striking in her appearance, which is not unusual for a person in her profession. So the concern at the time with the other members of the group, which the professor may or may not have always noticed . . .

***He never mentioned anybody else.***

Yes . . . was that the contact with the cultural individual was becoming too much. She would introduce the scientists, but the professor wanted [chuckles] to do the primary communication through the cultural specialist, not only because she was so exotic-looking and to see

someone like that is quite striking, but also because she had a full command of his language and other languages he was exposed to.

So when these scientific individuals who could communicate with him through a translating device would speak to him, it would be as if . . . now, you can imagine this: it would be as if someone was speaking to you in a language you might experience through a talking machine. It would be very stiff and formal. Whereas when Leia was talking, it would be filled with the sayings and the amusing aspects of the language; it would be like talking to someone who had a full command not only of your language, but of all of its little amusing highlights as well. It wouldn't be too hard to make the choice of who you wanted to talk to. So there was that; that was part of the attraction. One of the professor's challenges in his life was that he didn't often have people he could talk to that way, who had that level of education, knowledge, wisdom and wit. That combination is sometimes not as frequent as people would like.

*Especially when those qualities are contained in a beautiful woman, yes?*

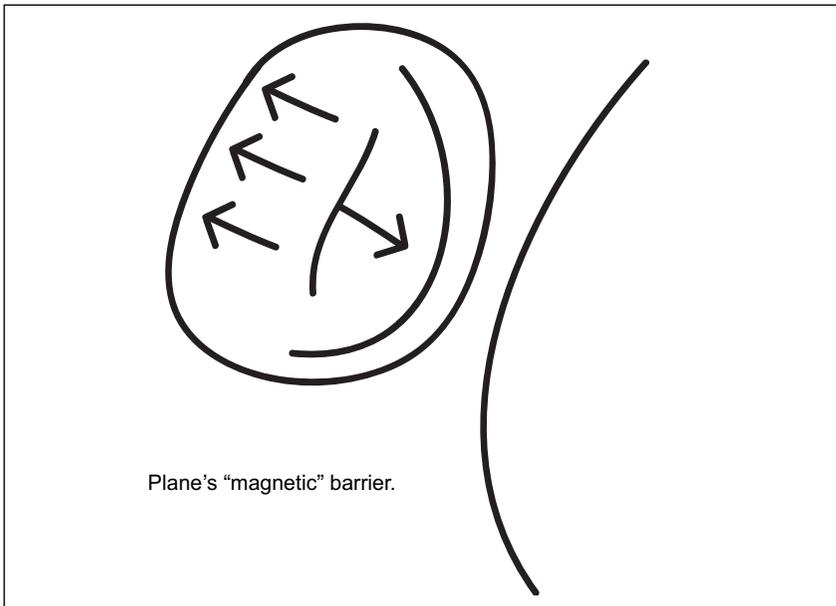
Yes. And so the combination was quite attractive in more ways than one. So the actual progress in the contact, then, was weighted toward Leia communicating with him rather than the scientists. Since we tried to be flexible, it wound up that she would pass on what the scientists wanted to say. So his contact became exclusive through her; that's why his recollection is largely associated with her as an individual. And you also have to recognize that in later times, after contacts or sometimes between them, the professor was beginning to be attuned to her communications not only in the sleep state, but also in the waking state. In other cultures and places where such apparently telepathic communication is more common or at least accepted, it would just be, "Oh well, he's getting an inspiration," but in the culture the professor found himself in, there wasn't a lot of room for such inspirations, which is why he had some difficulty later as he began to reveal his experience.

### **An Andromedan Technology: The Protective Barrier**

So the purpose of the contact was literally nothing less than to provide certain individuals, who had the capacity in one way or another to understand and communicate the technical and scientific information, with a means to travel—not only navigate in a space vehicle, but also travel in the tool, you might say, of the imagination and see what is out in the stars, with the intention of having the individual describe it to others who could use the data to create this protective mechanism. The professor had the opportunity to be on a vehicle, yes, but the professor was also taught how to see at a distance. And part of what created some complications for him

was that when he would write down his thoughts or write down what he was seeing and, of course, sometimes what he was feeling, it would not always be well received by others in his time and place. Such abilities are not unknown amongst the spiritually initiated on your planet. But as far as providing you on your planet with a mechanism by which not just advanced researchers, but commercial applications, as you might say—meaning for the average citizen—could travel great distances in vehicles for the pleasure and education of students and others . . . our purpose, then, was to provide such a technology that this would be possible.

Right now you do not really have vehicles that would be safe to take on such a journey available to the general public. So you could either spend years developing such vehicles, or you could have a mechanism by which the vehicles you have could be entirely shielded and protected. Given the motive force to get from place to place, you could essentially take the vehicles you have today, meaning an airplane, perhaps structurally built a little bit stronger. If you were on the plane, you would see exposed bulkheads; it wouldn't all just be a smooth tube. And from your experience, there might be support systems that you'd see on the inside, but you could still traverse the craft easily. You could take a plane like that and fly up on its usual motive force, then engage the protection system, not exactly like a barrier, but it looks like this [draws]. I'll show the outer hull of the plane. In the hull, the barrier might start here—it's not exactly magnetic, but it works something like this. I'm



going to draw it as if it were a circle, but this is a close-up, like you might put something under a microscope.

What the barrier does is this [draws]. It doesn't make the plane invisible, okay? The plane is still visible, but it is protected. This is around the entirety of the vehicle. What it does is, it presses in and out at the same time. This creates a tension in the atmosphere. The nice thing about this is that it can be an atmosphere that starts at, say, the 15,000- to 20,000-foot level above your planet, and it is effective from there straight out through your atmosphere into space. That's the nice thing about it, that it is easily engaged; you don't have to change it to go into space. So as a pilot, you could essentially just flip the switch.

There is nothing whatsoever felt inside the vehicle. That's why you have that effect, where you can see the arrow moving toward the vehicle's hull, but it bounces back. It bounces back, so you don't feel it inside the vehicle. If you felt it inside the vehicle, it would be so uncomfortable that people couldn't tolerate it. Along the outer edges, it slightly penetrates the outer hull of the vehicle, but that's desirable. That way the field effect itself, which has life qualities to it, knows what it is protecting. It has to be an intimate contact. It can't be kept away from the hull; the hull has to be involved.

That's why the hull, actually, of this plane and the plane itself—the metal that is used—would have to be the same kind of metal, but that can be done in your current technology, if you understand what I'm saying. It all has to be the same kind of metal; it can't be this metal for this and that metal for that. But that is not a problem as long as the wheels are not extended. So, you see, that's why you would engage the system when the vehicle is in the air. Once you extend the wheels, it probably would disrupt the system, the field.

Once you had the motive force, you would be able to essentially take this plane and go anywhere. You could fly to the Moon and set up colonies there; you could go to Mars and establish colonies there. You could do many of the things that are dreams for you now. So that was the reason for this contact and why we chose a man with this level of education—and also the backup man, who had not that level of education but a more versatile training, and the artist, who is a woman and had the capability and capacity to envision, see, draw, paint, show . . . to demonstrate these things in some way without actually explaining the technology, since that's not necessary in art, at least the type of art she does. So although it wasn't a success with the professor in the way we wanted, the high school teacher has begun to write about things—granted, in his

time away from school, but I think that the information will come out soon. If not in the form of an essay—I think he’s put out a few of those already—it will come out in the form of a novel, wherein you can say anything and perhaps be more forthcoming with your visions.

***So you planned to give the professor that technology?***

We planned to give him not only the technology, but the means for him to utilize it personally for a commercial venture. He would have, of course, become fantastically wealthy, but we didn’t see a problem with that, since other ET cultures had attempted to give this technology to various cultures and societies on Earth in many previous contacts. This was our first attempt. I think the Zeta Reticulans were one of the ones who tried to give this to the people of Earth, but it never really went past the governmental contactees they met, so they basically gave up. Also, they had some unpleasant experiences, and they said . . . well, you know, they’d rather do something else. So we chose this route. I grant that you could say it was interfering with your society, but this man always wanted that kind of experience, not thinking that it could ever happen, so we felt we had permission. Also, we checked along his soul lines with our teachers—we don’t have that capacity ourselves—and they advised us that it would be acceptable to approach this man and the other two potentially. Since this was the project, the idea of your people being able to travel this way . . . it was a project that was behind schedule. It would have been good if you could have begun your travel in the 1980s, by your business calendar, but it might still be good in the future.

So that was the purpose of the contact, to provide this technology, including a mechanism by which the vehicle would fly. The mechanism is based on navigation principles; coordinates would be given. You would essentially set your coordinates on a specific place, and you would focus a beam that utilizes sound as its primary concentrated energy—not light, but sound, because sound can travel through things. When you have a beam of concentrated light, there are going to be things between you and that objective . . . say, a planet. Also, some things are constantly moving; if you have a light beam, it could easily be deflected or might even harm that which moves between your light beam and your objective.

But if you have a sound beam, things can pass through it. As you know, sound can pass through structures and it doesn’t have to harm overtly. Granted, you have some work to do on the planet to modulate your sound broadcast so it doesn’t cause any harm, so we would have showed you how to create a concentrated sound beam, for which I think

you already have most of the technology, and focus it on your objective. By doing that, you engage with the gravitational pull of your objective, and the vehicle which you are in takes a path just like a string. Picture a string; it takes the most direct course. It won't always be a straight line, but it would take the most direct course and the safest, of course, because there might be things in the way, suns or something. You would take the most direct course to that objective, traveling on the sound beam, which is safe.

So I'm giving some of this information now, and the reason I'm putting it in the terminology I'm using is that the people who are working on these things need some of these hints. I'm not going to spell it out, as you say, but I think that the advantage here is to put this out in this commercial way so that those who are working on this on a business front can begin to explore these potentials. For too long on your planet, governments have maintained this knowledge and attempted to use it for whatever their purpose was, but I feel that it will be used, from my understanding, culturally and scientifically.

My feeling is that it will—perhaps not immediately, but ultimately—be used for benevolent purposes, meaning that, granted, you will probably use it initially for mining the Moon or Mars, and so on, but you'll get over that, because the more you have technologies that may be provided to you and to businesses on the planet, you will discover that some of the things you've been mining, you don't need anymore. And when you don't need them and you have other things that you need and do, it frees up these industries to explore those directions. For example, you will need oil for quite a while yet, but given certain equipment or directions for a commercial enterprise, you won't need coal for that much longer. Nevertheless, the people who have learned how to dig for coal in efficient ways will have the opportunity to pursue such things on the Moon and on Mars for a time. So you don't have to worry, miners. I'm not saying this is necessarily good to do, but since it is a commercial enterprise that you hold dear at this time, you won't want to give it up.

### **Using This Technology to Survive on Mars**

Some people will be intimidated and try to block the dissemination of the technology if they feel threatened that way. But, on the other hand, if you could live with most of the comforts of home—not all, but most—on a place like Mars and explore (in exploring you have a lot of fun) and maybe do a little mining . . . perhaps with some assistance from our people or others on exactly where to dig so you don't tear the planet apart, but someone says, “Dig right here,” and you go right to

what you want [chuckles]—it's a lot cheaper. And getting to Mars won't be that expensive, because the key here is not building a ship that can go; you all know from what you've done so far in your space programs, whether it's commercially or governmentally, how expensive it is.

So the key is not to make the effort to build a survivable ship, but to utilize what you have commercially, reinforcing it, perhaps building it especially for that purpose, and then taking that, with all of its comfortable seats and food supplies and so on, and taking a nice, comfortable, relaxing and speedy trip, in which you won't feel the speed on the inside because of that barrier. To you it will just partly seem like a blur, but there won't be any stresses on you. The pilots, the people in the ship's cabin . . . no one's going to have to wear any special equipment. What you wear when you get on the plane will be what you wear when you get off, and you won't have to change your garments during the trip. The trip, granted, partially happens in time motion, but it also happens in physical motion off the surface of your planet and onto the surface of the other one. And, of course, you can say there's no runways on Mars, but you won't need them, because utilizing these systems, it will be possible to make a directly vertical landing and a touchdown, either using the technology you have today, or perhaps using another technology that has to do with gravity and can magnify or decrease gravity incrementally—not using something that's brought along on the ship, but using the gravity of the planetary body upon which you are landing. It is like an amplifier, for lack of a better term at this time, and such a device is in common usage amongst those who fly from planet to planet.

I see no reason why your vehicle cannot simply be protected like this. And equally, when people get off the plane, there is no reason that the technology, which is about the size of a postage stamp, cannot be placed on something like this, this leather strap [points to Robert's belt buckle]—on a belt. There is no reason that it cannot be placed on there and work around a person's body. Granted, you will need to bring oxygen and so on, but once the environment is built on Mars, you won't have to build elaborate tunnels or anything. You will simply get off of the vehicle and traverse a short path to the indoor building, which will use similar technology so that it does not have to be built to withstand a cliff falling on it. And using that technology, a building could be put up that would otherwise appear flimsy in the annals of space travel, as you understand it now, and you could then simply remove the oxygen canister from your body and breathe freely within. Granted, you wouldn't have windows that opened, but you wouldn't need them.

*You're saying, build the same barrier that protected the plane as an environment, as a habitable environment.*

Yes, you wouldn't have to have a fancy building. As long as you were using the technology that you'll use as a barrier around the plane, you could build . . . not exactly a standard home as you would build on Earth, because they don't last long enough, but you might build something, perhaps initially a metallic structure. But as a building, it wouldn't have to have all the heavy reinforcing that a flight vehicle would have; it would just be very slight.

*Like a dome, like an inflatable dome?*

A dome or perhaps a building that is circular or some such thing so there are round contours, so that should any winds or unexpected phenomena come along, the building itself would be streamlined. Other than that, that would be easily designed and accomplished by many people you have. In short, the technology is readily available to you.

### **We Placed the Knowledge in the Professor's Unconscious**

So that was the purpose of the contact with the professor in Mexico, but it just didn't work out that way. Fortunately, the backup people are producing, and this document that we are helping to provide will support that. Now, I am not totally clear, but it is possible that the man's notes have survived, yet the notes do not always contain the scientific information. The scientific information of how to do these things was originally transferred to him in the way he felt comfortable with. Originally, the science people started talking to him, "We'd like to give you this; we'd like to give you that," but it was in such technical terms while he was being dazzled by the romance of the experience. By romance I do not mean sexual, but rather the romance in the old-time sense of it, his perceptions of the entire experience, a dream fulfilled: "I never thought I'd meet them; isn't it wonderful?" Romance like that. Because that was going on, he really couldn't take in the scientific aspect of it all the time, even though it was part of his Earth life. So we offered to place the knowledge into his unconscious, give it a route from his unconscious to his conscious mind and give him something he could do to bring it up.

But in order to do that, for one thing, it would require some time to go by after the contact, meaning that three, four, maybe five years after the contact, he would then begin to initially dream. In short, it would appear to him as if he was thinking this on his own. This is a gentle form of instigated inspiration that allows an individual to participate fully in the creation of that which is being done and even put his or her own individual stamp on it. But I think that this technique was com-

promised somewhat by the professor's personal experience, meaning that it is something that requires a certain amount of gentleness in a person's life—specifically meaning that the person has to be able to feel free to move forward and things that happen otherwise to maybe control or provide certain therapies would interfere. Of course, once he was placed in that mental institution, there was really not much chance of anyone taking him seriously anyway.

You know, it's a strange thing in your institutions like that. They're not filled with people who have these ideas, but in terms of people who were institutionalized, say, even thirty years ago, to say nothing of forty years ago, there are at any given moment always 3 or 4 percent of those people—not always the same people all the time—who can not only tap into these types of knowledges or wisdoms from other cultures, other planets, but also make drawings and even specific demonstrations, were they given the means to do so. So it's an ongoing thing. Part of the reason is that these people are sometimes so open. Sometimes being open in some societies and cultures can create problems for people. We as extraterrestrial cultures do not create that openness in people, but the openness that they have on their own creates the potential for beings like us to visit them.

*Evidently, the professor became much, much more open and his mind expanded during the course of the contacts.*

Yes, as one might expect, because you have to understand, given the professor's field, before the contacts he was constantly dealing with limits, meaning this far and no farther—in short, the laws of physics, which aren't really laws so much as they are potentials. It would be much better to call them potentials—and actually, “potential” is a term used in physics—but calling them laws creates artificial barriers. Still, he was bumping up against those. But when you have someone take those so-called laws and remove those barriers and say, “Well, it's true that you can't go forward on this line to expand that, but if you start going forward in other directions, other things can happen. And sometimes you'll need to retrace your steps and then go forward in other directions from there” . . . in short, such things are definitely consciousness-expanding.

### Rebuilding Earth's Atmospheres

*A lot of the information that is in UFO Contact from Andromeda has to do with potential disasters for Earth. Would you like to discuss them more fully and then possibly give us an update since the original discussions with the professor were in the 1970s?*

Rebuilding Earth's atmospheric layers, working with her and connecting with her magnetic pole that goes from the top to the bottom of

the planet, which is a way of getting in touch with her, the heart of her being . . . see, if you can do that as a trained person . . . do you understand what I am saying? A trained person . . . there are people who know how to work with the planet. And when you do that, it is good to work with the storms, but it is also good to help the planet to re-create or regenerate the portions of the planet's atmosphere that have been permanently damaged.

*Is it what we call the ozone layer that has holes in it?*

It is, yes. And that layer, as you call it, plus other layers that are being damaged that potentially might allow leakage in some way of gases or radiations, which then would be catastrophic to your cultures on the surface of the planet . . . then you would have to take steps. But there are a couple of things you can do now. Encourage those individuals who have direct compatibility and influence with your planet to help work on rebuilding the atmospheres—because they are different, not just one thing, the atmospheres around Earth—and also to help rebuild and sustain the portions of Earth that have been removed and processed and used in other ways by commercial enterprises [oil, gas, coal, copper, etc.].

*Were our atomic explosions and hydrogen explosions the initial cause of those holes in the ozone?*

I think it was an agitating factor, but that wasn't the original cause. The original cause was largely pollutants, an accumulation of pollutants. You get some and they stay there, then there are more. And you see, it doesn't break down; it just becomes more and more and more and more, and eventually it breaks down the atmosphere. It doesn't dissipate. Mother Earth's typical way of dissipating any kind of pollutant, whether it be an energy or a physical substance, is to disperse it or rain on it or run lightning through it or something like that—the elements. But there are some things, some pollutants—in short, portions of her body—that were never intended to be in her atmosphere—granted, changed by commercial enterprise, or even governmental application of commercial enterprise—that create problems no matter how much dispersal or rain or anything like that. Obviously, you could put some part of your body into another part that doesn't belong there, and it would create problems; you understand that. It's exactly the same for the planet.

*The professor asked how this situation could be resolved. Leia said that they possess a delicate system of recollecting the space waste, and it's a work that must be carried out continuously. We don't have any technology yet that's even close to.*

No, I don't think that's realistic for you to do. I think that the only hope—and probably the best hope—is to encourage individuals who can

work with Earth directly and who are compatible with Earth, to begin working with the inner portions of the supposed pole that goes through Earth in order to get in touch with the core of her personality and attempt to simply regenerate, meaning call in assistance from various mystical things. I think you refer to it in some other words, but it amounts to that.

We consider that a form of science, doing that, because it is science. Science is a practical application of methods and manners—we mean something different than manners, but I’ll say methods—that achieves a harmonious result. You see, in your science now, “harmonious” is not always included as a definition. But when you include “harmonious,” then you have to work with the permission of all beings and all portions of beings. And the good thing about that, aside from being polite and that everyone wants to have that harmony applied to them as well as to others, is that those kinds of solutions tend to be permanent, or at least much longer lasting than this type of vacuuming operation that she was talking about. It’s granted that we have that capacity, but we have found that when individuals can work with any planet on a compatible basis and help the planet to regenerate, it is vastly more valuable; they can accomplish a lot more a lot faster than the vacuuming operation. I’m using “vacuuming” since it’s a term you understand, even though it’s not exactly vacuuming. It’s a little different. But you don’t have to have that technology. If you had it, it would take too long. You don’t have time for that.

### **The Antimatter Device in the Bermuda Triangle**

*The most dramatic issue discussed is the antimatter weapon buried in the Bermuda Triangle, which Leia said is still functional, that was attracting negative ETs. Now, at that time, there were negative ETs here; I don’t think any are here now at this time.*

I will simply say that that has been resolved, and any residual energies associated with . . . I wouldn’t want to call it a weapon. The device was not originally built for the purpose of being a weapon; it was simply applied to being a defensive mechanism. See, there’s a difference between a shield and a gun. I’d think of it more as a shield. There’s some misunderstanding about that, because there has been so much of what I would call popular culture around the idea of the so-called Bermuda Triangle that has become infused with the actual events. So I’d say that some of the material in the book about that is not completely accurate [when the Andromedans refer to “the book,” they are referring to the English version of the story of the professor and the Andromedans, *UFO Contact from Andromeda*, published by Wendelle Stevens and reprinted in this volume]. However, to the extent that there was a problem, it has been resolved.

***But is it true that it was drawing the Xpotaz and the negative Sirians who wanted to use it?***

No, it was not directly that. You could say, “Oh, perhaps,” but I’d say that wasn’t the real problem. The real problem was that beings who were intended to go to the then dimensional level of two and a half or so, eventually to take over third-dimensional Earth, were coming into your time and your place. They needed to be elsewhere. Their energy would have been felt by you as being negative, but they needed to resolve their situation. This has to do with those beings from the negative planet in Sirius.

So you’ve done this at length. The problem was that the device created an attraction and altered their course so that the proper course for them was skewed for a time, so they wound up being all over Earth in your time, in your place, and they very painstakingly had to be removed. And sometimes human beings in your time had what were like “tubes” connected to them, because these beings would travel in something like a “tube,” and while there are “tubes” to do many things, these “tubes” would feed into people, these beings, and create chaos for all concerned. This has been corrected.

***Yes, they are on a lower dimension of Earth now.***

Yes, and it took a significant amount of time and lots of people involved to create a clearing there. But they have been cleared from your people now. It created a certain amount of popular culture around that as well, people saying this and that because of phenomena that was generated. But I think we can gloss over this; it’s been resolved.

### **The Picture of Leia Taken by the Professor**

***Can you confirm that this is a picture of Leia? It looks like she has that energy shield around her or something?***

I will not confirm that; that’s all I’ll say. I am not ruling out that it is something, but I will not confirm that. Think of it this way: If a human male found an extraterrestrial dazzling, what do you think that extraterrestrial might look like?

***She might look like a dazzling female. This appears to be some sort of an energy shield—but that’s not true?***

I didn’t say that; I said that I’m not going to confirm that. And I will say this without any explanation: It would have been better if that picture had not been published. But I won’t say why. [At Cheswa’s request, we have removed the supposed photo of Leia, published in the original *UFO Contact from Andromeda* book.]

As your friend Zoosh said, there will be gaps in the book. This will be one, at least for now, though other members of the crew might wish to speak.

### Locating Leia's Home Planet

*Leia calls Andromeda a galaxy, but you are really from the Andromeda constellation in our galaxy. Is that correct?*

You understand that wherever you're from, you're going to refer to your place in your own terms.

*Yes, we've had many space people talk about solar systems as galaxies. The term is very ambiguous.*

But you have to understand that it depends on how you look at things. Something might be clearly a solar system to you, but from a distance you might say, "Oh well, there is the Moon and Mars and Venus," or something. But if you live in places like that, these planets all have other aspects that are living and real, just like the planet you're on has other aspects.

*So you see, like, thirty-three dimensions of each planet?*

That's right. So we would describe a place that included the full galaxy of its being. But it is true that there is another galaxy entirely that we refer to as Andromeda. Just because you have bodies in the sky that you call something that is part of your own vast galaxy . . . it is a word thing.

*Okay, but you're really from what we call the Milky Way galaxy, the constellation in our galaxy, not from another galaxy?*

I've given you all I can on this. Does it make a difference? Think of it this way: If we were closer or farther away, would it make a difference?

*Well, I don't see why it makes a difference or why you won't say it, but whatever you want to say is what you're going to say. I'm just trying to clear up something that was ambiguous in the original book.*

No, don't take it as a criticism. Answer the question, please. Because you are a representative of your planet, I'd like to know.

*If you choose not to tell us, that's fine. I personally don't see why you can't tell us, but . . .*

That's not the answer I requested or I wouldn't have asked you to answer the question. Think about it. As a person of Earth, would you personally find the idea that the place you call Andromeda or another place farther away that we call Andromeda . . . which one would you find more personally attractive?

*Well, it could be either one: the close one, because we might be able to visit it, and the farthest one away, because it has more mystery, it's farther away.*

Exactly. Thank you, that's the answer. I will say, however, that we are from the Andromeda galaxy, and I will allow you to draw your own conclusions.

### **Andromedan Life Spans and Appearance**

*Let's talk a little bit about you. Leia said she was nine hundred years old. In our terms, so we can understand, because you probably don't use years, how old are you?*

About eighteen hundred.

*Your life span is about how much?*

It's not rigidly controlled, but I know someone who is four thousandish.

*Oh, that's great! And you look human, but much taller?*

Not exactly human. If we were strolling down the street, you'd say, "Where did you get that outfit?" We don't look human, but we don't look so very strange. We look humanoid. Granted, we are a little taller.

*Six and a half feet? Seven?*

Some are shorter, some are taller, but in terms of adults, we are usually taller than you. And so, maybe from six and a half feet tall to not much more than eight feet tall.

*When you talk about a soul level, that assumes that the beings you contacted, the professor and others, had been Andromedans in some life or had some connection?*

No. We didn't check with their souls directly; we checked with our teachers, who told us. Our spiritual teachers told us that it was okay to proceed with this. They didn't tell us that these people had been Andromedans; that's not necessary, you know. Everybody is connected in some way, so you don't have to have had a personal experience with either the place you refer to as Andromeda in your so-called galaxy . . . you know, in our parlance, by the way, what you call your galaxy, meaning the Milky Way, we would refer to that as a universe. So that's why the terminology doesn't directly correlate.

*Well, we use the term "universe" for everything our particular Creator created.*

But you see, if you do that, then you are stuck for terminology once you go past that point. And it's a minor thing.

*Oh, but we got into levels and orbs and realms and the totality. [Laughs.] Robert has channeled an incredible variety of beings.*

Not being a scientist, I do not know much about that.

## UFO Imprint Symbol: A Model for Community Living and Creation

*Tell me about your life. Do you have nuclear families? Do you live communally? How do you live?*

What is a nuclear family?

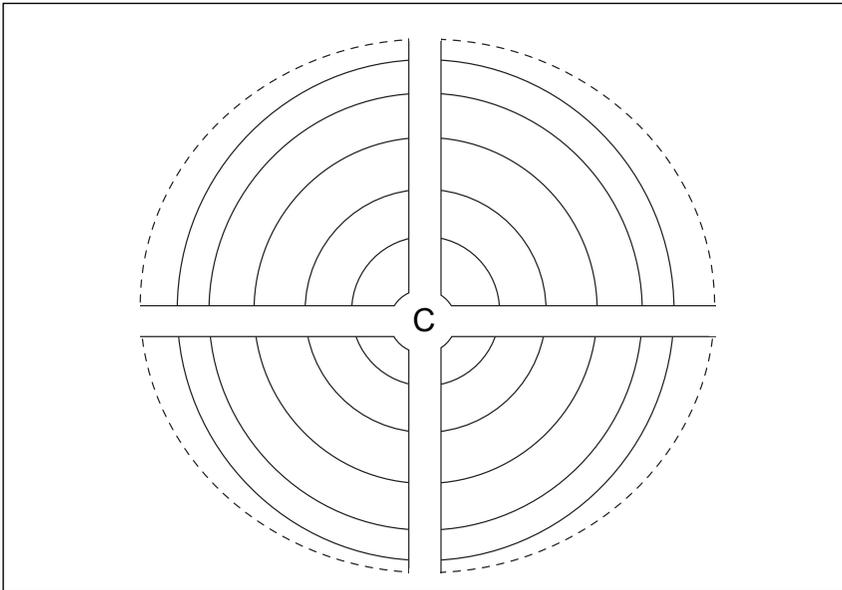
*Oh, like a man, a woman and children—maybe some grandparents.*

We do not live quite like that, but there tends to be more of a strong sense of community. I will draw for you something I think your friend Robert might have given you once. [Draws.] This is the shape of a town. I'm just going to write a *C* in the center, meaning like a common area. If you check on your planet, you will find that some cultures on your planet now recognize this as a symbol that has to do largely with contact between my culture and your cultures.

*Ah. Not that they were colonies or civilizations started by you?*

We would not try to be that controlling. [Still drawing as he talks.] Know that this is intended to be circular; I just do not have a device to make it perfectly so. I'll have to do the best I can freehand.

I'm drawing the shape of the community, a typical community in terms of the way the dwellings and the communal buildings and so on are laid out. It would go out in rows like that. This would be a communal area. This would be like wide expanses people could walk on, and it would go all the way out to here. I'm going to put a dotted line here.



It's not quite right; even when you fix it, it won't be quite right, but it gives you an idea. That's the way our towns are laid out, those lines that come out in a circular pattern or in an arc pattern represent dwelling structures.

***Low level? High level?***

Low. And it is also a symbol that we feel good about.

***So these are spaced so far apart in green areas?***

That's right. They are spaced well apart, and cultures would come together in the common area. It is not laid out for vehicles to travel; those aren't roads for vehicles in between. They would just be open green areas, natural areas, let's say, where people can move about freely or experience the climate and the agriculture of the area. And they are sometimes used for food purposes.

Not the entire pattern, but part of the pattern is also something that we use on the bottoms of our ships sometimes, so that when we land on your planet, which we've done, we tend to leave a pattern like that. This particular being, the professor, has had the opportunity to see the imprint of one of our ships, as has Robert in Brazil. [Robert Shapiro saw a shape like that on the ground in Brazil after a UFO sighting.] That is, I believe, how the symbol worked its way into some of your more ancient cultures. This is a pattern that we consider a model for community living, and it is also a pattern that can be used as a model for the creation of all things, all beings, all places. In short, it is not exactly relating directly to this, but it's close as a symbolic model representation of how we perceive creation. So it is an important symbol to us.

***Yes, I can feel that.***

### **The Andromedan Community and Way of Life**

***How many people live there, then? Let's say that was your community.***

Say, an average community? You might have anywhere from forty thousand to fifty thousand individuals there at any given time, but they are not always residents. Obviously, some are visiting, coming and going and so on. But at any given time, you might have forty thousand to fifty thousand. We do not believe in having too many more individuals in a given community, because it creates an unnecessary crowding situation.

***And to get from one of those to another, do you have personal air vehicles or something? How do you move from one to the other?***

We don't really find it necessary to move from one to the other, but

if you need to, then some kind of off-the-surface transportation is readily available.

***And let's say you live there and you have to go to work. How do you get there?***

Everything takes place in that community. There is no separation between your environmental creation, which would be what you call work, and where you live.

***Yes, but in your case, you have to go catch a spacecraft, like when you come to Earth. I mean, that's not parked there, is it?***

I don't think of it as "catching a spacecraft," but I appreciate your little joke. It is outside to the degree that such facilities exist in a concentrated area, which is not very often the case. Then they would be underground but outside the boundaries of the community.

### ***Underground!***

Underground, so that the community is not distracted by comings and goings. We try to leave the surface of the planet, or any planet we occupy, as free of such industrial apparatus as possible. It is one thing to have homes and environmental communities like this that support and sustain life, but entirely another thing to have such industrial types of things—an airport, as you say, though it is not the same thing, or even an aerodrome, which is not the same thing either—on the surface. We don't have that on the surface; we have them underground in places that the planet has indicated to our sensitive people are acceptable places for such a facility.

***I see. And so all of what we could call manufacturing and all the industrial areas are underground?***

Yes. We don't have much need for manufacturing, but to the extent that we might have something like that, that would all be underground, yes. Our society is quite different from yours.

***So you live in a more natural manner and closer to the planet; you create your own clothes, grow your own food . . . like that?***

No, you can't jump to conclusions. You'll have to ask that one question at a time, I think. I'll do the best I can. If I can't do all of this, then you can ask some of these questions to other crew members who may have different methods of communication, plus also different means to communicate. Go ahead.

***Do you have a mate? Do you have children?***

I have a mate, yes. We've been together for a long time. We have a child. We try to not have too many children, so that the population remains somewhat fixed. Some families have two children; some have

one. We have one. And that way the population can be maintained. It works well. We're comfortable with that. There is no concern about a child losing life. You have a child, that's it—the child stays alive for his or her lifetime. Whereas on your planet, you might have more than one, because that's not a guarantee.

***When you say an Andromedan, there are many, many, many planets . . . there must be much variety among you?***

Different planets, different things, different expressions, sometimes different appearances, yes—wide, wide variety. For example, there are people on the ship that contacted the professor who didn't all look alike. Leia looked one way, and I looked another.

***Is Leia typical of the women in Andromeda? Or was she an unusual beauty?***

She's not typical, but I don't care for that word, because it rules out individuality. But in appearance, there are many people who look like her and many who look other ways.

***She is not unique? She is one of many who are similar?***

Yes, overlooking her specific personality features. Yes.

***Ah, so many people might want to visit Andromeda. [Laughs.] We're going to come and see you, aren't we? When we get some vehicles?***

At some point. We're trying to help you to get there, but as I say, that information hasn't been getting out to those who need it. That's why there have been these attempts to make contacts in the commercial world, because the contacts to the governmental world have not generated the dissemination of information that was desired.

***Yes, the information falls into a governmental black hole. Is it fair to say that your interests are mostly mental and technological and scientific? We've always been told that Andromedans are very mental beings.***

No, I wouldn't characterize us that way. For one thing, I have a lot of cultural interest; it is my job to liaison between the scientific and the cultural communities. So I wouldn't characterize our civilization that way. It's true that we have a lot of focus in the mental aspect, but we have other things we do.

***Such as?***

You have to ask? It's too much; it's too vast. I wouldn't know where to begin.

***I understand. Well, I was just trying to get a little bit of a sense of how you live and how you think. What are your greatest joys when you're home? What is it that gives you joy in your home?***

My family.

**And beyond that?**

My community.

**Would you say if you live in a particular dimension?**

We don't think of it that way, but it would be useful, I understand, for you to access that. So the simplest way to say . . . our expression of what you would classify as dimension ranges between seven and nine. But we can access, in traveling, your dimension.

***I've always said that what we call the shamanic way of life here is the way people live on other planets. Do you basically live that way?***

There's a lot of truth to that statement, though you have to decide which shamanic practice you're talking about. But when it comes to being personally connected to the planet, the people, all creatures and harmonious interactions between all beings, yes.

***And that's why you don't have much industrial manufacturing, because you don't need it?***

We don't really need it. On your planet, if a snowstorm moved in, you would need to be inside, out of the cold, or have something you could wear in the cold. On our planet, we don't have snowstorms, but there is a place on the planet, where there aren't communities, where there is snow. We can go and visit there, but we do not experience it as uncomfortably cold. It is—how would you say?—warm snow.

***[Laughs.] Warm snow. But within this community, you have enclosed residences for families, right?***

Not that enclosed. There is not such a degree of urgency to be private. That is because there is no threat. A lot of your desire to be private on your planet is because of the feeling of threat. It would be an enclosed dwelling, but there might be one wall. Have you seen homes on your planet that have large sliding doors out into a yard?

***Oh, absolutely, yes. And sometimes in some warm places, not even walls at all—maybe some shutters.***

Yes, like a cabana or something. Our homes are more like that. They have structure and form and utility and purpose and use, but they are not fortresses.

***Okay. Let's let you go, and we can talk to someone else tomorrow. Thank you.***

Thank you.